THE WAR IN EUROPE.

NO GENERAL ENGAGEMENT YET. THE EMPEROR'S DEPARTURE POSTPONED-THE FRENCH STILL MASSING AT METZ AND THION-VILLE - ANOTHER SKIRMISH - RE-ENFORCE-MENTS FROM ALGIERS. PARIS, July 24-4 p. m.

Up to this hour, no news has been received of any general engagement at the seat of war, and no forward movement is expected for several days, on the Emperer's departure for the front is again postponed. Marshal McMahon, however, was expected to arrive at the front to-day. The latest advices state that the French are still massing at Metz and Thionville.

A Prussian force from Saarlouis crossed the French border on Saturday to make a reconnoissance in the direction of St. Avolt and Metz. After proceeding some distance, they encountered a French outpost, and a brisk skirmish ensued with a force of French chasseurs. The Prussians retired, leaving two men on the field. It is believed that the French lost several killed.

On Friday a large portion of the army which has been operating in Algeria arrived at Marseilles on transports. They were accompanied by numerous African volunteers (Kabyles). They were all greeted with the greatest enthusiasm as they marched through the streets of the city on their way to the with the greatest enthusiasm as they marched front. The Imperial Guard arrived at Nancy on

It is confidently stated that the Prussians are strengthening Coblentz only with the intention of making it a base of operations, and they intend to throw a force down the line of the Saar, and carry an offensive war into France

The French Government insists on adhering to the policy previously announced of treating neutral shipping the same as in 1854, no regard being paid to the Paris Conventions.

LATEST FROM THE FRENCH HEADQUAR-TERS.

A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT IN THE FRENCH LINES-THE DEFENSIVE WORKS AT METZ-PROBABLE DELAY IN THE FRENCH ADVANCE -DENHARK TO BE FORCED INTO HOSTILI-TIES WITH PRUSSIA.

> (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) Lexpox, Midnight, July 24, 1870.

The special correspondent of The Tribune on July 21 visited three camps formed around Metz, and Full information was furnished by the officer who of Gramont, "that Germany had confessed the imthe forts was to be finished within twenty-four hours. Sixty cannon were brought into position. Ditches, is a clear indication that France has been preparing is a clear indication that France has been preparing governed by circumstances. The Emperor says he so as to be ready, upon the first opportunity, for an is forced to consider this determination as equally valley itself there is ample shelter for a whole army, guarded on one side by the guess of the town baving adopted all measures which the circumstances and on the other side by those of the forts.

horses standall day saddled before the hotel, but as may be necessary. They are also empowered to there is no forward movement yet made. There have been great difficulties in bringing supplies for-man ships now in English ports are returning to ward, not only from Paris, but from all the country
shout Metz. All the horses were seized, and even
deckyards are emptied to man the German navy. meat and vegetables are beginning to fail. This The Queen of Prussia on leaving the Rhine seems to indicate that French movements may yet province for Berlin, issued a farewell address to the

who have a corps of observation numbering 25,000. French force is massing to prevent a surprise, Through the deliber of Vosges, troops are pouring is to Structuoning from Bensancon. Everything seems THE ENGLISH ARMY TO BE PLACED ON A WAR to the the first great blow will be struck | There is a fleet of French guabouts usp. The great force is sent thither by

Deman, Linto hordilities against mediately.

Gen. Le Beuf, in reply to a committee of the Process not a abstancing the determination of the David Covered to remain neutral, that a French Procedure, who had petitioned to accompany the Procedure to remove the square or will appear before Copenhagen, and occasion a movement that will overthrow the Ministry and save the Danes from Praceia in spite of them. Government still, however, discourages the news-

has been received by telegraph from America, that lication, in any way, of the movements of the French Clarendon, replying to a communication from Motley, had declined to reopen the Alabama negotiations, and if this be true, whether the Government will produce the correspondence. The tone in English ministerial circles is rather indifferent to the consent, and Mr. Washburne has acceded to the reprotection of Pelgian neutrality. English relations | quest. The Swiss Legation at Paris has been charged with France are less strained than they were a few days ago. Some fears are expressed that the English Government will be found to have been too deferential to Napoleon, and doubts are expressed whether the whole correspondence will be published. G. W. S.

A PROCLAMATION FROM NAPOLEON. HE HOLDS PRUSSIA RE-PONSIBLE FOR THE WAR -FRANCE DEFERMINED TO CONQUER A

DURABLE PEACE. Pants, Saturday, July 25-Evening. The Journal Official this morning publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people

of France: PRESCHMEN: There are in the life of a people solemn moments when the national henor, violently excited,

and applies itself with the single purpose of directing favor of peace. The Come while represent given a dence during and since the war of to h, of the ready to dealt to limit the heatilities and built at issi: neilinfory disposition, has held our good will of the horrors of war. to account, and has returned our forcestance by en. peccesitating exaggerated armaments, and has made of row. A final incident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding, and shown the gravity of The Austrian Reichsrath has been convened in Prussia was made to understand our claims. They were coaled and followed with contemptuous treatment. Our miry manifested profound displeasure at this action,

Alemanist .

and quickly a war cry resounded from one end of France There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war upon Germany, whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the great Germanic nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us, we demand the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring the future. We to the European people. wish to conquer a durable peace, based on the true interests of the people, and to assist in abolishing that precarious condition of things when all nations are forced to

employ their resources in arming against each other. The glorious flag of France, which we once more unfurl in the face of our challengers, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revoon. It represents the same principles; it will inspire

callant army, which is animated by love of country and cotion to duty. That army knows its worth, for it has years he knows the duty his name imposes upon him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for our country. May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause is invincible.

PRUSSIAN REPORTS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY AT KREUZNACH-MILITARY APPOINTMENTS—THE PRENCH DECLARATION OF WAR—BISMARCK DENIES AN ASSERTION OF DEGRAMONT-AN ADDRESS FROM THE QUEEN OF PRUSSIA.

BERLIN, July 24, 1870. The Prussian headquarters are now at Kreuznach. eight miles south of Bingen, on the river Nahe. The Prince Royal, Frederick William, commands the left of the Prussian army, Prince Frederick Charles the center, and Herwarth von Bittenfeld the right. The defences of the coast will be intrusted to General von Falkenstein; and the staff officers will be the same as they were in the war against the Austrians in 1806. Gen. Dreyse will lead the advance over the Khine. Lieut, Gen. De Kirchbach will command the Fifth army corps, and Lieut.-Gen. De Goebeen the Eighth. Saarbruken, it is expected, will be the center of the operations. More than 100,000 volunteers have been enrolled in Germany since the declaration of war.

In the North German Parliament last evening was allowed to inspect the forts of St. Quentin. Count Bismarck denied the assertion of the Duke took him through the fortifications. The work upon | possibility of Prince Hohenzollen's candidacy." He asserted "that from the time the Government first knew of the project nothing personal or official was said to Benedetti about it."

The only written document which Prussia has recess of construction on an immense scale. This is coived from France since the beginning of the not merely intended to defend Metz, which was be-quarrel reached Berlin at 1:301 p. m. on Tacaday last, fore sufficiently fortified, but to protect a vast en- Emperor of the French is obliged to consider the campment like the one at present; or, perhaps, to proposal to elevate a Prussian prince to the throne give shelter to a beaten army. The fact that these of Spain as an attack on the security of France, and additional works were commenced months ago he desires that Prussia disavow the scheme. This Prussia refused to do, reserving her right to be aggressive war. There are two forts of St. Quentin, | menacing to France and the European equilibrium, commanding the broad valley of the Meuse and the and particularly as it was readered the more significommending the broad valley of the silvers and the approaches to the town. Their guns would play can't by the communication made by Prussia to the Chimets of Europe, giving an account of the refusal with tremendous effect upon any enemy advancing to receive the French Embassador. The paper con-

"The French Government, therefore, is taking steps render necessary, considers itself at war with Prussia."

The Prussian Covernment has issued circulars to less than eight days. A Prussian Captain of Engiless than eight days. A Prussian Captain of Engi-neers had just arrived in the fort, captured as a spy. | requiring them to forward immediately all Germans | liable to military duty, paying their passage to Marshal Bazaine and staff are in Metz, and their | Fatherland, and farnishing them with such articles

inhabitants. She says she has lived twenty years among them, and has experienced nothing but their A special dispatch from Paris says that some Pros- attachment and devotion for the King, his children, sian troops pussing through the Black Forest toward | and herself. She would willingly stay, but sacred Besle, had several detachments stopped by the Swiss, duties cell her elsewhere. The enthusiasm of Germany is the voice of God. Her sufferings in the past, and the blessings which have followed them for half At McMahon's headquarters in Sirasbourg, a strong a century warrant continued trust in Him for time

THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

FOOTING-NAVAL MOVEMENTS-FRENCH REG-PLATIONS CONCERNING NEWSPAPER CORRE-SPONDENTS.

LONDON, July 24, 1870. In consequence of the attitude of Austria as reh First has been despatched to the Scotch gards Bavaria, and the prevalence of renewed and wide spread rumors of the warlike attitude of Russian, England has reselved on commencing preparataking extra relinary pres u- thousefor placing her army on a war footing immediately. The British channel squadron is under orders to be ready to proceed to sea to a given destination as to be able to unite with Her Maiesty's squadron so as to be able to unite with Her Majesty's squadron aret from the War Muister. in the Me hierranean, now serving off Gibraltar. The special correspondent of The London Doily as possible by telegraph, to the British flying squad-Parks states on Saturday that France is re-

re-trictions on condition that the correspondents would print nothing that was untrue." The French paper correspondents, and proposes to supply war news to the journals of the country through the official dispatches of the War Department. A Min-Government whether the statement is true which isterial decree, published yesterday, forbids the pub-

> Paris, has requested Mr. Washburne, by order of the Grand Duke of Hesse, to protect the Hessians in France, provided the French Government gives its

the destinies of the nation. One of these decisive hears | colonity of war will retreet a countril as long as the has now arrived for France. Pressia, to when we have | interests of it said do not suffer. He adds that he is

Deamark can place an army of about 50,000 men in the field on the commencement of hostilities. The forces of the kingdom, under the new organization, comprise 20 battalions of infantry of the line, with 10 depot battalions and 10 of reserve; 5 regiments of cavalry, each with 2 and 10 of reserve; 5 regiments of cavary, each wint 2 squadrons active and 2 depots, and 2 regiments of artillery, in 12 batteries. The total strength of the army, exclusive of the reserve, is 25,782 rank and file, with 1,688 officers, on the peace footing, and 47,295 rank and file, with, 1,328 officers, on the war footing. A conscription law is in force, and all able-bodied young men who have renealed the age of 21 years are liable to serve some years, and be ready when called on in time of war.

THE DANISH NAVY. The Danish navy is very small, and is manned by about 1,500 men. It comprises six iron-clads, namely:

The remainder of the navy consists of 12 unarmored

GENERAL DETAILS.

The Danish commercial fleet, two years since, consisted of 3,132 ships, with a tunnage of 175,554 tuns. The colonial possessions of Denmark consist of the islands of Faron, possessions of Denmark consist of the islands of Farce, Iceland, and Greenland, in Europe; the first named—17 in number—having a population, la 1860, of 8,292; Iceland, of 6,957, and Greenland, of 9,80 souls. The West India possessions—8t. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. John, with a number of smaller islands—have a population of 3,137, as certaing to the ceasus of 1860.

The direct commerce of Denmark with the United Sistes is triffing. Her established religion is the Latherin, to which nearly all the population belong. The Government is a constitutional members,

The great importance of the Danish alliance of Denmark to France is the commanding position she holds in regard to the Sound. The traffic of 35,000,000 persons passes through that Strait; it is conveyed in 25,000 ships, and consists of grain, timber, spars, hemp, and iron. The Danish territory also gives France an admirable base of operations against the Prussian Provinces of Schleswig and Holstein.

schleswig and Holstein.

GERMANY.

GERMAN NAVAL PREPARATIONS IN THE BALTIC-THE NEW PORT OF WILHELMSHAVEN.

The determination of France to vigorously carry on naval operations in the Baltic, invests a statement in a recent number of the French official journa with some interest. According to it the following appropriations were made in the budget of the North Ger man Confederation for this year:

 Basin at Withelmshaven
 1,875,000

 Fortifications and armament of that port
 2,250,030

 Basin at Kiel
 1,875,000

 Fortification and armament of that port
 2,230,000

 7eq.393
 7eq.393
 draulle works, dyking, &c., &c. edocs truction and armament of new vessels of

Construction and armament of new vessels of war.

6.862,500
There are seven vessels in course of construction. At Wilhelmshaven, the Great Elector, a cupola, iron-clad, to be completed in 1853; the Loneity, an aviso, in 1871, and a steamship for local use. At Kiel, the Frederick the Great, a cupola, iron-clad, in 1873, and an ordinary steamship. At Dantzig, the Hanse, an iron-clad, in 1873, the Ariadne, corvette, and the Albarross, both to be dislated this year. The Nantipus, an aviso, in Jane, 1871.

The Government is also in treaty with England for the purchase of a steamship to be used for a naval school in the Baltie. In order to raise the flect in the Baltie to the force contemplated there must be constructed between 1870-77, 11 fron-clads. 11 corvettes, 7 avisos, and 3 transports. 6,869,500

force contempored and remains a consequence of the ports.

The port of Wilhelmshaven is the most important harbor for the newly-founded German mavy. B is in the Bay of Jade, on the North Sea, and was opened by King William on June II, hast year. This port is a vast artificial construction of grunite, and comprises five separate harbors, with canals, shinces to regulate the tide, and an array of dry docks for ordinary and fron-elad vessels. The first harbor is an artificial basin, thanked by gradite males respectively 4,000, and 9,00 feet long. This basin called "the cartrance" is 30 feet long and 30 wide, and leads to the \$\mathbf{kirst}\$ sinice 122 feet long and 66 wide. The next basin or safer harbor is 600 feet long and 600 feet wide; the second strike immediately behind, as long and as wide as the first. Then follows a canal 3,000 feet long and varying in width from 200 to 10s feet, and having about halfway another harbor for dredging steamers and similar craft. This leads to the port proper consisting of a basin 1,200 feet long and 50 wide, with a smaller basin for heats. At the back of the harbor there are two slip-yards for the construction of iron-cased frigates of the harbors the construction of iron-cased frigates of the harbors that construction of withelmshaven was \$1,00,000.

A Mer were at the White and the product of the control of the Cont

About the following masterly review of Napoleon's official career, and statement of the sufferings he has entaited upon Francer.

May I be mistake al But it seems to me that we are now beginning to pay very dearly our collective abelication in 1831 and 1852. A people may imagine itself in chorer when it has relieved itself from the trouble of managing its own affairs, and when it has confided its destines to the hands of a bold and able man. The Constitution leaves to this man the power of commanding the limit and sea forces, declaring war and making treaties of peace and alliance. What an excellent pretext for humble individuals to spare themselves the trouble of thinking about public matters, and laying themselves out to make as nuch money as possible in their own private occupations. But let us suppose that the master elected by the people has more imagination than genita; that he has the appetate of a conquerer without the firmness and the actiled purpose necessary to success; that he reckons too much upon his star, and expects from lack and the mistakes of others the results which he ought deliberately to propare for himself. Let us suppose that the master elected by the people has more imagination than genita; that he has the appetate of a conquerer without the firmness and the actiled purpose necessary to success; that he reckons too much upon his star, and expects from lack and the mistakes of others the results which he ought deliberately to propare for himself. Let us suppose that he instances of the manner born.

Layl Franklin said to success that he increased the master of the manner born.

Layl Franklin has been on an extended tour value of the manner born.

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Layl Franklin has been on an extended tour value of the manner bor steamships, carrying from 22 to 43 gams; 6 first-class from gambons, I second class, and 6 paddio steamships. The total strength of the navy is, therefore, 31 steamers, carrying 13 gams. Ing 312 curs.

The hon-clads of the Danish navy, above named, are converted ships on the French model, with the exception of the Rolf Krake and the Lindormen. The Rolf Krake, built in Glasgow is plated with 4½-linch from, and has two turrets which carry three 60-pounders; she is of 1,200 tans burthen, and draws 16 feet of water. The Lindormen is plated from stem to stem with 5-linch from, over 10 inches weed-backing, and carries a Cole's cupola with folding-down built folding-down bu

THE WAR NEWS IN THE CITY. GERMAN AND PRENCH PEELINGS.

For from subsiding, the interest in the question at issue in Europe grows more intense, as, day after day, the controllatory messages are received by the cable. A very large unjority of these who speak the cable. A very large majority of these was place.

German banguage on this add of the occur are united for fatherland. The distance with which the Austrians are disviewed in Europe does not prevail here, for many of the leading men of that nation now in exile on these shores

for the aid of wounded soldiers. Officers were received as follows: President, Mr. Berg Speyer, Vice-President, Padolph June; Secretary, Henry Deerr, Treesmer, W. Meyer, Mr. Speyer was elected a dolegate to the General Committee of the German Patriole Aid Society.

The following officers were elected at a meeting of Germans held on Saturday evening at Nos. 77 and 79 E. execution for the purpose of forming an association for adding quest. The Swiss Legation at Paris has been charged with the protection of the interests of Bavarian tributes. At the back of the harbor there are two ship-yards for the construction of iron-assed frigates of the interests of Bavarian felizates. The Dutch Consul will protect the French of the stabilishment. The total cost of the construction of without the protection of the interest size, and all the other parts of a may be stabilishment. The total cost of the construction of without the purpose of confer the French of withelmslaven was \$7,00,000.

Pressian vessels are cruising in the channel and North Sea to intercept supplies of confer the French fleet.

French Sea to intercept supplies of confer the French fleet.

French Bank of Frankfort has loaned 5,080,000 thalears on a deposit of American stock as security.

Great demonstrations were made in Dublin last fleet, and the stability of the stable of the stable

description of Mr. Roelker, sing "Was let des Deutschen Vaterland," About \$1,000 was subscription that every Mr. Rubsan is President, and Alfred Roelker, eeq.,

Aribume.

and about half of the number of persons affected dis. and about half of the number of persons affected dis. The oppression of the deoxygenized atmosphere upon those in the shade, also produce a great deal of positive sickness as well as physical debidity. Those who are able to leave their work and the metropelis in the heated term, are fortunate indeed, but they are few, and the sufferings of the working thousands who must remain are indescribable. The death rates of the city are now larger than at any period of the year, and it is probable that the sufferings of those who must work days and sleep hefts in the lower purts of this city during this season are greater than in the codest time of Winter. On Sumiax, when there is nothing to keep peowere crowded throughout the day with persons of both sexes and of all ages. The reserts on the Jersey shores, Hoboken, Union Hill, Pros-pect Hill, Bergen Point, and other well-known places, were crowded with persons of the con-Jorsey shores, Hoboken, Union Hill. Prospect Hill, Bergen Point, and other well-known places, were crowded with perspiring men and women red in the face and ilmp and starchiess as to their linen. Even the evening beats were filled as well as earlier in the day. On the water the brozze was fresh and cool, and among the trees one could manage to preserve a reasonable state of comfort. But in the city everything but the soda-water business drooped and dwindled under the scorching sim.

The following are the casualties reported by the police: Mrs. Fanny Keeler, age 60, of No. 343 East Twenty-fitth-st.

Wm. Munsiermann, in front of No. 235 Howery.
An anthown han, supposed to be a German, entered No. 25 Except, and soon became insensible.

An unknown man, supposed to be a German, entered e. 65 R. e. et., and soon became insensable. Filiabeth Weillo, age 45, was found lying in Third-ave. Hugh McLeun, age 27, died at No. 248 East Twentyfirst-st.
John B. Osborn of No. 111 East Tenth-st., was found on Pier No. 26 North Elver.
Louis Miller of Staten Island, at Sixth-ove. and For-

Lons Minto of the London Londo

nth-ave. In Brooklyn the following casualties occurred yester-

lay: Sarah Carroll died at No. 55 Golden. Prils Methogrove died at No. 184 Kentave. Michael Long was prestrated in Broadway, near

wiewed in Europe does not prevail here, for many of the leading men of that nation now in earlie on these shores have contributed largely to the funds collecting in this of the standard of \$50,000 inve already been substantially been substantially and of \$50,000 inve already been substantially been substantially and that arrangements are making to the beacht of Prinson. It is stated that upward of \$50,000 inve already been substantially and the standard of the beacht of the the newspaper offices and the little barefooted treams who peddle the issued extract never had a larger demand for their stock. Some tweaty Clabs of German sympathizers have been organized in the city and new calls and the event and the eve

who resided in fact New York are, East New York, while erloying the evening lawers and side her residence, came by her death under the following per diag circumstances: She was sitting with her danglaturen the stoop. came by her could under the condendation the stoop, stances: She was sitting with lord on the road opposite the deer, when a span of here each do disorpt futions pace, taking thereby for that part of the road on which the choice was playing. The chi may ran out and marched her up has in three to save her. She had just included the deer of her residing, without with her child, when she and forty put the hand to her forehead, excluding, in a har vesse, "I was seared no more," led heaving, and the back part of her head was cut severil. She was conveyed to the house and dist in about three minutes afterward.

PEUSONALITIUS BY TELEGRAPH.

Edward Edwards, premieter of the Edwidge
House Sharon Spiners, does not related.

C. C. Franciscons, Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvana Kalroni, died at Cresson, Penn, on
Saturday morning.

Lady Franklin, widow of Sir John Franklin, is
now in Canting of the purpose of conferring with Capt, C. V. Hall
the commandant of the proposed Arctic cracellines.

WASHINGTON.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDETURES OF THE MENT FOR THE PAST YEAR-A CLICATE A FOR NEW NATIONAL BANKS—A NEW FRENCH MUNISTER—GUEAN MAIL ARRANGIMENTS. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELEVISION IN MASHINGTON, JULY 24, 1870.

The actual receipts of the Government for the year ending June 00, 1870, were \$108,000,000; the expenses were \$22,000,000; showing an actual social in round numbers of \$115,000,000. The expenses of the Govern

late law of Congress begin to pour in upon the Controller of the Currency, over thirty having been received from different pertions of the country on Saturday. The Controller will not immediately out any new banks in curately how they shall be apportioned. The South will, of course, claim his first attention in this regard, the several Southern States having very much less than their due proportion of circulating notes, and being necessarily very sadily preused in their local business for the conveniences attending the existence of banking facilities at their own door. This will be particularly the case there in a short crops of cotton, sugar, rice, corn, and wheat, and it is for these reasons Mr. Huiburd will endeavor to supply them at the first possible moment with a due number of Na-

Count Trielhard, the present French Minister to Chill. who has been informed by the French Ministry that he has been appointed to succeed M. Paradel in Washington, is not expected here by M. Berthemy for two months, during which time the latter will remain here in charge of the Legation. M. Tricibur I is well known here from his service under Count Mercler as Secretary of Legation while the latter was Minister, several years ago and he is very popular. He speaks English daenely, and is related by marriage with some of the best American

Several months ago some of the foreign lines of steamers refused to carry the United States mails for the rates allowed by act of Congress, but the Postmanter General managed to get the mails carried at a legal rate without their assistance, and their contracts were terms nated. Among these was the Cunard Company, which has now proposed to carry the mails at the legal rates, but the Department has declined with thunks. The con-tract with the Williams & Guion Line has yet two years to run, and the Cunarders proposition cannot be enter tained until the expiration of that time.

Gen. Sheridan, instead of coming direct here last even-ing, as he intended, went to New-York and thence to Long Branch to see the President. He will not arrive ber until to-morrow evening, and on Tuesday will confor with Europe. In the mean time Gen. Sherman has gone up to Berkeley Springs, Va., but will return on Monday.

Sectaries Cox, Belknap, and Boutwell, and Attorney-General Akerman are yet here. The other Cabinet officers have left town for recreation. The officials of the Treasury Department are busy paying out large amounts of money, pursuant to the late acts of Congress. Extra pensions, special relief bills, bills for claims, etc., are rapidly disposed of, while the amount due each department of the Government for the next fiscal year is transferred to their accounts.

Acting Commissioner Douglas sent the following telegraphic order to the Supervisors in the South yesterday: Boxes of tobacce, without weight marked thereon, may be selected, and if still in the possession of the manufacturer they must be forfeited, under section 60; and tobacce, outside of the factory, marked short weight, and insufficiently stamped, is forbiliable, under section 60, 70, and 71. In any one's hands manufacturers are responsible for improperly marking, according to section 62, etc.

Deputy Commissioner Douglas has ruled that tobacco cut from sweetened leaf, though containing all the ster is liable to a tax of 32 cents a pound, it being regarded as

The direct lines of German steamers herotofore plying between New-York and Bremen, and Hamburg respectively, having suspended their tips to those ports, in consequence of the French and Frussian war, the reduced rates of postage chargeable under the causing postal convention with North Germany on letters and other correspondence for the North German Union and the countries beyond, forwarded by the client route, are North German Union and for the present inoperative. All the client route, are

pulsory. Letters insufficiently paid on the above rat will be charged for on delivery with the postage of un Paid letters, after the deduction of the amount prepale The National Executive Committee of the Ungue of America will meet at Long Branch on Priday next.

Capt. Win. Deane of Maine recently died in this city. He was attached to the 12th Infantry, and during the war was Assistant Adjutant-General on Gen. Tillson's staff in Georgia and Tennessee,

THE LATE MR. BURLINGAME. TESTIMONIALS OF RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY BY

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT. Washington, July 24.-The Department of

State has received full dispatches from China respecting the death of Mr. Burlingame. Minister Lowe writes to Secretary Fish, May 19, that he lost no time in communicating to Prince Kung the sentiments of our Government upon that subject. The minister says:

ment upon that subject. The minister says:

It is a matter of sinesre gratification to know that the difficult duties entrusted to Mr. Parlingame had been performed to the entire satisfaction of the Empiror, and his advisers, and that his services are noknowledged in a manner evincing great respect, gratitude, and liberality. In this connection I would observe that the homorary title of the first rank, conferred by the Emperor, places the mane of Mr. Burlingame on a par with those of the four members of the Privy Council, and is one grade higher than that bestowed upon the Presidents of the Boards and members of the foreign office. It is the highest rank possible to be given any one, either living or dead, out of the revul family. A posthemous title, conferred directly by the Emperor, is considered by the Chinese the highest mark of respect that can be shown to the memory of a deceased public officer, as the decreased longer than statutes or monament. Prince King and the ministers of the foreign office say how shall we express our grief and surprise on hearing the intelligence of his death. Mr. Burlingame resided several years in this place (frang Cid) and showed his ability theority and far dealing in

On Saturday evening, Mrs. Viggent Colver, the exterior in Charge. When which on Tocaler reshed #125, the exterior in Charge. When which on Tocaler reshed #125, the exterior in Charge. When which on Tocaler reshed #125, the exterior in Charge. When which of Tocaler reshed #125, the exterior in Charge. When which of the shapest, on Saturday touched #105, and #110, effects option in August. and so the softers option in August.

The injunction case against the Boston, Hartfield and free Radroad, in the logar of feether loss a under the set of the
facts of Commencent, case up in the Radroa Supreme Janeiral Court on
Talmater, refug the injunction July 34 was another a would be more against a
prepared injunction. July 34 was another to would be more against a
prepared injunction. July 34 was another to making arguments on the
country of appeliating a receiver.

CRINES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Charles G. Drinker committed suicide at the Wysning Rees, is Scrator Fear, reserve, A fire in Chicago on Friday night destroyed a northearthic ctablishment on Canada. Mrs. Kefor was barned to

dea h in the bullence.

The Cleveland Boiler Plate Company's relling will was destroyed by fire on faturday night; loss, with 100. The are a supposed to have engile from a sport from a leconodire. .Col. David H. Buell, U. S. A., in charge of the

creetal at Fort Lee enworth, was assaudnated on Fridow alche valle returning from a jurity at Gen. Storges. The horizon is make well as the Paymaster Meyers of the Roude at a of Oswego Bainous, was on Satarlay surrounded by a party of 40 Line in sorrer at beet its Half Acre. in Deliva e Country and robbot of \$60.500, the had just poid the nee of and had started to go longs. There is much the ment in the neighborhood and several art.